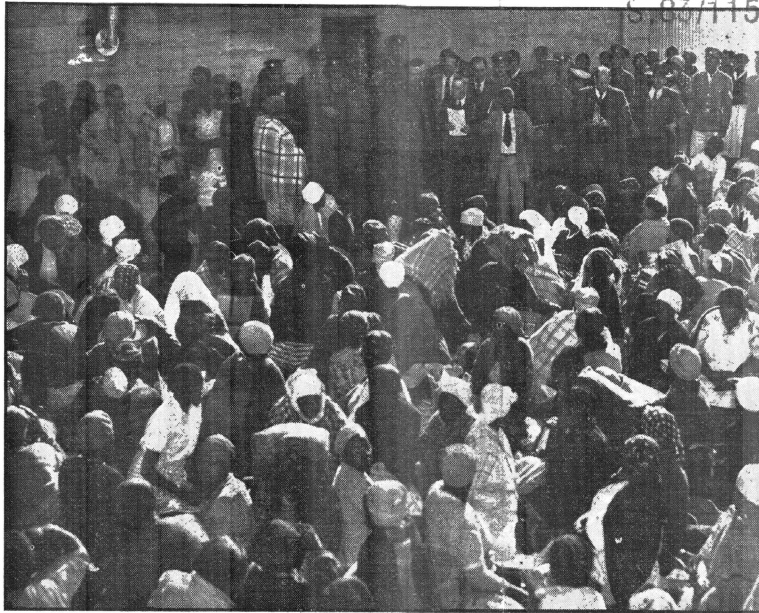


S. 87/115



"You can go home!" the magistrate, through an interpreter, told the 914 Standerton women arrested during their anti-pass protest. The Crown case had collapsed. Note the magistrate's bodyguard of uniformed and plain-clothed policemen.

IS GROUP AREAS DECREE VALID?

Non-Europeans To Bring Court Action

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Group Areas proclamations in parts of Johannesburg's Western Areas due to come into effect on August 2 are to be challenged in court, according to spokesmen of the Transvaal Indian Congress.

It will be contended that the proclamation of August 3, 1956 for the removal of Indians, Chinese and Coloured families from certain parts of Vrededorp and the Western areas is irregular. The proclamation is to be challenged by some of the Non-Europeans affected by the removals.

If the court application is successful its effect will be to declare the Group Areas proclamation null and void. New Age understands. Summons is expected to be served on the Minister of Justice this week to show cause why the proclamations under sections 26 and 27 of the Group Areas Act should not be set aside.

A mass protest rally against Group Areas Act removals will take place on the eve of these first removals, on Sunday, July 28 at 2.30 p.m. The rally will be held on the open space near Fordsbury's "Red Square" in Lover's Walk, and prominent speakers are billed to appear on the platform.

914 STANDERTON WOMEN FREED AS CASE COLLAPSES

WOMEN'S PASSES WERE BURNT

JOHANNESBURG.

THE case against the 914 Standerton women arrested during their anti-pass protest on the charge of holding an illegal procession collapsed last week like a pack of cards and the women were told they were free.

ANOTHER SPLENDID VICTORY FOR AFRICAN WOMEN OF THE TRANSVAAL BATTLING AGAINST THE IMPOSITION OF PASSES!

All Standerton Africans were jubilant at the outcome of this case.

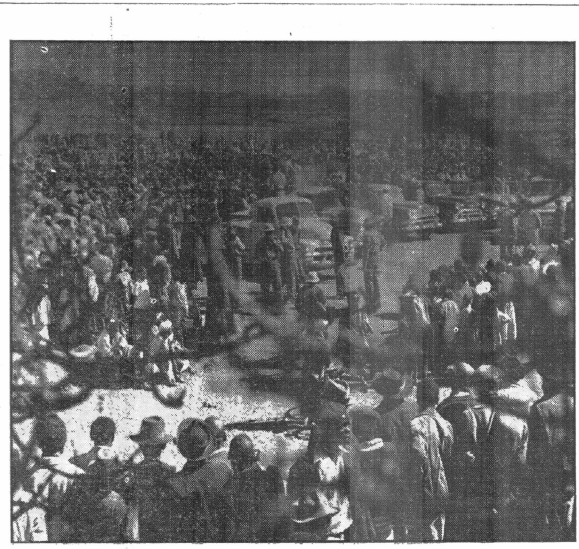
PASSES BURNT

When the N.A.D. team issuing passes first came to Standerton in June only 37 women in all took out the pass books: 25 from the Old Location, 7 from the New Location and 5 from farms in the district.

New Age understands that these passes were burnt on the morning of the demonstration when the mass arrests took place.

It has been reported that the Superintendent has been refusing to permit women visitors to enter the location to see friends if they can.

(Continued on page 6)



TRIBE DEMANDS RETURN OF DEPORTED LEADERS

A general view of the Great Bapedi Assembly in Sekhukhuniiland, taken by a New Age photographer perched in a thorn tree. A strong force of police is concentrated round the cars in the centre of the gathering, like a laager protesting Verwoerd's policies from the anger of the people. (See story on page 6.)

NEW AGE

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SOUTHERN EDITION Thursday, July 25, 1957

6d.



NEW AGE LETTER BOX

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE QUEEN MOTHER'S VISIT

It is quite clear that the imperialist capitalist papers never told the truth to the world about the British Queen Mother's visit to Nyasaland. Instead of publishing the truth they have exaggerated a lot of lies.

Wherever I went, among the students, school children, school scouts, girl guides, chiefs, I could hear different remarks of resentment that the Queen Mother was part and parcel and a symbol of oppression, discrimination, colonialism, imperialism, etc. Many people and chiefs went to see her just for fun and to pass the time. And again many chiefs and politicians went to listen to her address—in case she had to say something in favour of Federation, when they were expected to take her to task and protest right on the spot.

But fortunately she never mentioned the detested Federation. Here it should be clear that all imperialists who speak in favour of Federation offend us and are discredited and branded as permanent enemies of Nyasas. Many people and chiefs went to see her just for fun and to pass the time. And again many chiefs and politicians went to listen to her address—in case she had to say something in favour of Federation, when they were expected to take her to task and protest right on the spot.

It must also be known that not

all Nyasas were allowed to see or meet the Queen Mother. Two men and chiefs who were exiled and detested because of their militant opposition to the detestable and abominable Federation were never allowed even a glimpse of her. Nor do these imperialists dream of releasing or restoring these innocent Nyasas!

Nyasaland African Congress position today: This movement is fast growing big and strong as a result of the expulsion of the two M.P.'s. And no one or any capitalist paper should mislead you that the N.A. Congressmen are divided on this question. It is only a few stooges that support Chiwra.

"NYASAS-ON-THE-SPOT." Nyasaland.

Deplores Police Action

I deplore the action of the police in interfering with the Indian Youth procession at Fordsburg on June 26. The interference of the police is the hard core of the social unrest in this country so let us not relax until victory is ours and we live in the new Africa where there will be no intimidation.

HUBERT JAKAVULA
Port Elizabeth.

WE LOOK TO THE PLATTELAND

THIS week we salute our friends in London who for a number of years now have indicated by their regular donations to New Age, how indispensable they think our newspaper is in the liberatory struggle. And they have often said so, too.

But of course they will agree with us that no matter how well they support us, the people mainly responsible for keeping New Age on the go must be those who live here in South Africa.

Now if one looks through our "appeal column" over a period of years, you will notice that by and large, the regular donations have come from four centres, namely—Port Elizabeth, Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg.

But what about the smaller centres? If over 6,000 miles away, you can constantly keep us in mind, then surely our thousands of readers in places like Bloemfontein, Grahamstown, East London, Queenstown, Kimberley, Worcester, Bethal and many other towns and villages throughout South Africa can also do so.

New Age does not only fight on behalf of the people living in the big centres of our country. We have always spotlighted the injustices being perpetrated against communities in the remotest corners of the land. In

this way we have rallied support for all sections wherever they may be.

New Age is the voice of these people. It is their newspaper. That is why we are appealing to them this week, to collect their pennies and ticeys, their shillings and pounds wherever they are and send them in to us regularly. It is just as important to receive five shillings from Bikkiesdorp location as it is to get five hundred pounds from Johannesburg.

So all of you reading this column in your homes outside of the four main centres; remember that New Age expects you, too, to go into action now and collect money for us. Don't forget us and don't go down. Money is the lifeblood of any newspaper. Our survival depends on YOU, too.

Last Week's Donations:

Cape Town:
London Committee £30; Jumble Sales 47; Sundries £16.

Port Elizabeth:
Gee Sea 11; Friend 10s. T.C. £2.

Johannesburg:
Manufacturer £25; M. £15; J. of. £5; S. £5 Jul £8.10; Picture connection £50; Vilakazi 2s.; G. £5; E. £5; G. East W. £10; V. and Co. £2; Jack Boots 10s.; Anon. 10s.

TOTAL—£193 4s. 0d.

Arrested For Permits

On Sunday June 30 I was at Newclare No. 1 square where we were to have an ANC meeting. I was about 20 yards from the square having a private discussion with other Congress members when we were asked for permits by the police after the special branch had pointed us out to them.

As we had no permits in our reference books we were taken to the police station where we were questioned by the special branch. They wanted to know where we were born, and when, and the address of our employers.

When our relatives came to pay our fines they were refused and we spent the night in the cells. The next day we were taken to the Native Commissioner's court where we were fined. Our fines were not the same; two were £3 or three weeks and mine was £5 or one month.

We are surprised because on the 16th the Western Areas went to the Mayor of Johannesburg to protest against the permit system but the Government is ignoring that protest. The Government will never intimidate the movement of the people. Long live the struggle.

R. M. SEKOPANE
Acting Secretary,
ANC Newclare.

"Strijdom You Have Struck A Rock"

All Non-European races who are oppressed, we must sacrifice for freedom, even though Strijdom releases his airforce to bomb us and even if we have to die.

I speak especially to African men who should follow the example of our strong-minded women. We should all be united against the woman's pass laws.

We should battle fiercely for our freedom like the people of Lebanon, Egypt, Ceylon and Algeria. They have died in their thousands, bravely and with no fear.

Everywhere our people are talking of oppression, in the buses and the trains. Brothers and sisters let us have one united strong spirit and stand together.

The mighty God shall be a lamp for our faces and a path for our feet and we shall sing "Africa, God bless us all."
ANXIOUS SOUTHEY KANE
Dube Village.

Bantu Authorities Do Not Help Us

I would like to enquire from the Bantu authorities whether their intention is to enslave or set free the people of Thaba'nchu.

While consulting the tribe, they have decided that when one is employed, one may not rear any domestic animals. How can we be dependent on the set if we have no animals with which to till the soil?

If we keep cattle, sheep, horses or donkeys we are denied the right to till the land. If we keep a business then we may do nothing else. Why should we not make our living in any way we choose? The Bantu Authority does nothing to help us so why should they tie our hands? They are enslaving the tribe.

We are being robbed of our birthright and no one will come from heaven able to save us. We have to release ourselves from slavery. Freedom will not look for us, it is for us to seek freedom.

AFRIKA COME FORWARD
AND FIGHT SLAVERY.

Afrika Mayibuye.

G. G. NKOANA
ANC Thaba Nchu.

Editorial

THE CHURCH MILITANT

THE deliberate appeal of the Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops for defiance of the Church clause of the Native Laws Amendment Act marks an extraordinary turning point in South African affairs whose significance and importance it would be difficult to overestimate.

It is many centuries since the Church has played any progressive role as an active instrument of social reform. In its early origins, of course, Christianity was a revolutionary doctrine which swept through the ancient world precisely because of its egalitarian and emancipatory message to the slaves, and the conquered, dispossessed and despised millions of the Roman Empire. But with success and recognition came respectability and conservatism; outright slavery and feudal absolutism, the horrors of latter-day imperialism, Fascism and war—all these were carried on with the condonation, the blessing and the encouragement of organised religion, which was the buttress of existing institutions and the tool of power and privilege.

Of course there have been dissenting voices within the Churches. One recalls the leaders of the Reformation, in many cases the voices of national emancipation in Europe; Kingsley and the Christian Socialists in England; South Africa's Read and Van der Kemp. But these were individuals who spoke for themselves, often in the face of disapproval and opposition of their Churches.

Such, however is the infinite evil of apartheid, its complete incompatibility with any principle of justice, humanity or fraternity, that it has stirred into vigorous life long-dormant faculties of social criticism, reform and rebellion. Practically all the Christian churches in South Africa (with the notable exception of the three Dutch Reformed Churches) are playing a leading role in this moral renaissance.

"A change must come, otherwise our country faces a disastrous future." Who says it? Not the African National Congress, but the Roman Catholic Bishops. The Methodist Church, through its President Rev. Sudbury, condemns the Nationalist Government's policy "which aims to perpetuate the dominance of the White race in Africa." Even the D.R.C. Professor of Theology at Stellenbosch, Professor Keet, has issued a profoundly courageous and moving condemnation of apartheid; its "hardships and indignities," its "extreme frustration," its "uprooting and breaking up of family life," "dispossession of property," "destruction of goodwill." "Even if the dream of apartheid could be worked out it would leave such a legacy of resentment and rancour that the price would be too high."

Now, many churchmen are contemplating the need to pass from words to action. The stand taken by the Anglican and Catholic bishops poses the most serious challenge to the policy and the authority of the Government, which must now either make a climb-down or face the disastrous consequences of creating some Twentieth Century Christian martyrs in South Africa.

HE LIVED AND FOUGHT FOR HIS PEOPLE

Only two weeks ago we in Sophiatown, assembled to bury Egoart Alfred Tshabalala who was not only a brother, a friend to many of us, but a soldier of Afrika. He was a flower in his family. No more shall his family see the like of him. Never more will the sons and daughters of Afrika hear his voice.

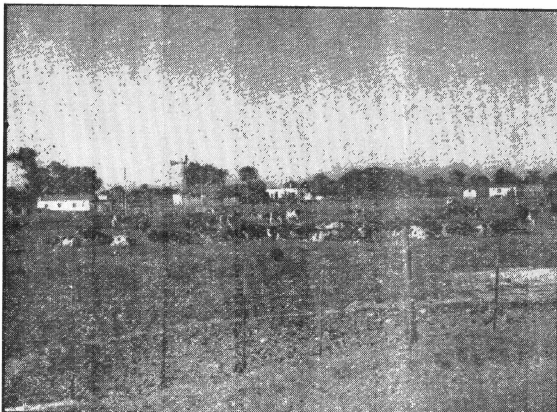
He lived and fought dying for his people. He was one of those determined young men to advance the cause of Congress without fear or favour. "Freedom in our lifetime!" Several times he was the victim of the police under the notorious Urban Areas Act, yet he was determined to organise his fellowmen against Section 10.

He was one of the volunteers who laid down his life for the cause of freedom. He always had in mind the words of Chief Lu-

tuli when he said "The greatest relationship between man and God is his preparedness to die for what is right." I can still hear his soft voice echoing when he sang his best-loved song, "Asikhatlali noba siya botswa sizimisel' nku-haleko."

Yes, he sang this song, and acted according to its words, but he never lived to see freedom in his lifetime. Let this not discourage us from the course we have sworn to follow. Where he has lost his life, we may, by treading in his footsteps, trace the steps that lead ultimately to our haven, Freedom. Let us double and redouble our efforts, let his death not discourage us, but be a torch in our dark and difficult trial.

HENRY TSHABALALA,
The Drill Hall,



This dairy farm right in the heart of Elsies River, now proclaimed a Coloured area, belongs to a European. But he also got out at the end of the 3-year period?

80-YEAR-OLD THROWN OUT OF HIS HOME

ANC Members Victimised in Eastern Cape

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE Supreme Court has dismissed an appeal by Mr. Andries Mabukane for a declaration of rights to prevent the Port Elizabeth Divisional Council from ejecting him and others from Hankey.

Last week Mr. Mabukane together with Mr. William Ankomo, aged 70, and Mr. Thomas Ngeyisa who is over 80 were served with notices to get out of Hankey, which is under the jurisdiction of the P.E. Divisional Council.

The Messenger of the Court has attached two head of cattle belonging to Mr. Mabukane, and his house and household effects will be sold by public auction in order to raise the costs which he has to pay according to the judgement.

These are all the possessions he has left since he started fighting the case against his eviction more than two years ago. The Messenger of the Court and the location superintendent have been combing the whole location to find out if he has not hidden any property or stock with friends. Suspected people were threatened with dire consequences if it should ever be proved that they helped to hide any of Mr. Mabukane's possessions.

COLLABORATORS

Ejection of A.N.C. supporters in this area seems to be used by the Divisional Council to solve the housing problem and to enable them to distribute some presents to the few Africans who dance to the Verwoesian music. When Mr. Lolwana was thrown out of his house, the Advisory Board passed resolutions congratulating the Council, which reveals the lengths to which some people are prepared to go to do the Nationalist Government's dirty work and implement its inhuman policies.

In the minutes of the Advisory Board an applicant for the house which was occupied by Mr. Lolwana was a member of the School Board, a member of the Advisory Board, a member of everything that he knows to be approved of by the Council.

The three people who have been served with these notices have grown up at Hankey. Their only sin in the eyes of the Council is that they are members of the A.N.C. and that they dared to support the campaign against Verwoes's Slave Education. In these men, who have families, told New Age they did not know

where they would go if they obeyed the order which requires them to leave Hankey not later than August 31.

Mr. Alfred Meshile, of Despatch, was also served last week with an order to leave within 72 hours. The location is in a state of ferment. Last week a complaint was

made to the police against the superintendent who is alleged to have been opening locked doors with his own keys while the occupants were at work under the pretext of looking for illicit liquor. On some occasions, New Age was told, the personal effects of certain people were thrown into the streets.

UP MY ALLEY

By ALEX LA GUMA

THIS week it's hats off to Drum Magazine's Zeke Mphahlele. Earlier this month the 36-year-old former herdboys was capped Master of Arts in Pretoria and became the first pupil of the University of South Africa to obtain distinctions in English since 1947.

The story of Zeke is one of courage and determination starting from the time when he first realised the value of education and the need for the cultural upliftment of his people. Before that he was a herdboys, the son of a shop-messenger and a washerwoman. He hated school. But his parents were determined that his life would be a better one than theirs had been. When his father died his mother bred and sold illicit liquor to pay for his education.

It was only afterward that Zeke got stuck in. He became a teacher and worked for his B.A., majoring in psychology, Native Administration and English. He obtained the Honours degree a year later.

Today, the short, bespectacled literary editor of Drum looks back and is not sorry. His 30,000-word thesis which gained him his M.A. degree is an analysis of how South African authors have misrepresented the non-Europeans in their writings. It is also a noble contribution to South African literature.

And unlike many non-white intellectuals, his degrees have not gone to his head, and he is still "Zeke" to everybody, his roots planted firmly in the soil that produced him.

Zeke lives with his family in Orlando and is preparing to study for his doctor's degree. And remembering the evenings spent at the Mphahle home, I must say that Mrs. Zeke deserves an M.A. for her cooking.

SO the United States, in order to make their war-provoking manoeuvres more realistic, has created a special army on Russian lines. The men will be taught to think, act, live, wake up, get in and out of bed, polish their boots, press their nice green uniforms, just like the Russians. Of course the Yanks imagine that a Russian is a strange beast that behaves differently from other people.

No doubt to splatter the mud more thickly, the "aggressor" troops will be accompanied by cases of vodka, instead of the G.I. Coca Cola.

WHICH reminds me that the Russians have just broken the world rifle-shooting record by scoring 190 points out of 200, shooting with an army rifle from

GROUP AREAS

Proclamation Will Increase Race Tension

Hundreds Attend Elsies River Protest Meeting

CAPE TOWN.

A RESOLUTION condemning the Group Areas proclamation because "it disrupts our community life, makes the tenure of a large number of people of all races insecure and will increase the racial tension which already exists," was passed at a meeting attended by over 500 people at the Holmekear Hall, Elsies River, last week.

The resolution said the property owners of Elsies River were particularly perturbed that they had not been given the right to be heard by the Land Tenure Board when it held its sittings in Goodwood.

Mr. J. J. Simons, chairman of the Elsies River Property Owners' and Ratepayers' Association, said the proclamation had come as a shock to the people of the area.

"The future of hundreds of people is left in suspense as a result of the proclamation. Thousands will have to move."

He said the people were being pushed further and further into the sandy wastes of the Cape Flats. Hundreds of Non-Europeans would be forced to go to places far removed from the centre of all amenities and the developed areas.

Mr. C. W. Simons said it was peculiar that none of the areas considered by the Group Areas Committee had been proclaimed, whereas some areas the committee had said was not under consideration had been proclaimed.

In proclaiming the Elsies River area the authorities had left out a large portion from Avonwood Avenue to the railway line. The Association had learnt this was intended by the Goodwood Town Council for industrial expansion.

This was an area which had been

cleared of bush and made habitable by the Coloured people and now they were chased further into new sandy wastes. After 25 years the Minister of the Interior could again move the line even further south if he chose.

"I suspect," said Mr. Simons, "that the Land Tenure Board was very taken up with the idea of an industrial area from which the Coloured people must be moved. They will, of course, provide the labour for those industries. It is fair to make thousands of people insecure in the hope that factories may be built in 50 to 70 years?"

It was time the Goodwood Town Council woke up to the fact that industrialists were not interested in the Goodwood Municipal area when they could get better facilities in Bellville and Parow.

Mrs. V. Gopaul, a Goodwood Town Councillor, said from inquiries to the board she understood that Indians would have to leave the area by July 4, 1960, unless granted a temporary permit to remain after that date. She said that the Indian traders were rendering a service to the community and now they were uprooted by this arbitrary Act.

Mr. D. H. Fester said that family lives would be disrupted, homes broken up, and the chain of oppression would be tightened. If people remained apathetic towards their own interests they would eventually suffer. He called on the people to unite in this struggle for their rights.

When the meeting was opened for discussion, certain people who have affiliations with the Unity Movement-P.E.A. tried to disrupt the meeting, but they were shouted down and shamefacedly left the hall.

A committee of 15 was elected to seek legal opinion and the co-operation of the Group Areas Coordinating Committees of the northern and southern suburbs.

300 yards. There'd better be some hard practice somewhere, or else somebody is liable to get his nice new olive-drab pants shot off.

THEY never learn.

I said J. H. Abraham, Nat. M.P. for Groblersdal, at a gathering of the faithful in Bloemfontein: "South Africa is our birthright. We did not steal it. We claimed it from the Creator."

Is this guy kidding?

THE Treason Trial seems to

have turned out to be a whodunnit.

Somebody set fire to Letty's house way down in the Eastern Cape and the Special Branch, hot on the trail as usual, decided that maybe the job can be blamed on the 156 accused.

"Do I understand," asked Joe Slovo, "that I am here because somebody in Port Elizabeth burnt down Letty's house?"

Drawled Accused Number Eleven Alfred Hutchinson: "I'm not interested in Letty's house. What I want to know is, who is Letty?"

JULY 19 will go down in the history of the Spanish people's

struggle against Fascism. On that day in 1936 the fascists under Franco rose up against the people's government and launched the Spanish Civil War.

The years 1936 and 1937 are the years of heroic battles; of the Guadarrama mountains, the Manzanares river, the Defence of Madrid. The classic example of the international solidarity of all freedom-loving people was shown in the formation of the International Brigade of men from all over the world who went to Spain to help defend the republic.

Even today, the struggle against fascist tyranny in Spain is not over, and the Spanish slogan: No Pasaran! (They shall not pass!) is not forgotten.

Any Statement By Any Congressman Is Evidence Against All 156 Accused, CROWN CLAIMS

"A Ludicrous Proposition," Says Defence

From Lionel Forman
Drill Hall, Johannesburg.
ANYTHING said by any member of any of the Congresses, whether he said it in the presence of the accused or not, can be used as evidence against the 156 men and women accused of treason, said the prosecutor, Mr. van Niekerk at the Drill Hall last week.

"I don't propose to argue. That is quite ludicrous," said defence advocate Mr. V. C. Berrange.

The matter arose during evidence about the boycott of Bantu Education schools in the Eastern Province. Several school principals and teachers came to tell the court how the children had stopped coming to their schools after the boycott was announced.

Mr. Aubrey Maseko, principal of a Peddie school gave evidence that a headman in his location, Mr. Enoch Mfecane, had told him, among other things, that the various Peddie Mfecanes were a member of the ANC.

Van Niekerk: Is Enoch Mfecane a member of the ANC?

Manjisi: I don't know.

Van Niekerk: The witness can stand down while I call evidence to that effect.

Magistrate: It will be enough if you give the assurance that Enoch will be connected.

HEARSAY
Berrange: Do I understand that because Mfecane is a member of the ANC this witness is entitled to give hearsay evidence of what Mfecane told him?

Van Niekerk: The crown will show that as the result of the boycott not only were schools closed but children were chased away by members of the ANC and schools even burned down.

Berrange: And you say . . . ?

Van Niekerk: Anything Enoch said is evidence against the accused.

Berrange: I don't propose to argue. It is ludicrous to suggest that because a member of the ANC uttered words to this witness, everything he said is evidence against everyone else in the ANC—not to mention the non-members. That is a proposition that strikes me as absurd. If some member of the ANC gets drunk and says, "Up the reds!" does it become evidence against all the accused?

MAGISTRATE: THAT IS THE POSITION THE PROSECUTOR ADOPTS, AS I UNDERSTAND HIM.

Van Niekerk: As your worship pleases. All the crown need show is that this man is a member of the ANC and spoke on behalf of the ANC to be admissible against all the accused.

Berrange: Well, it may save time if he tries to lay that basis before we argue about it.

Detective Makalima of Grahamstown was called. He said that Mfecane was a member of

the executive of the ANC at Peddie.
Berrange: Did you see him sign an application form for membership of the ANC?
Makalima: No.

"MORE THAN ONCE"
So you are telling us what you heard from others?—No, I've seen him in Congress, more than once.

You've seen him in Congress? When in 1952?—No, I've seen him swimming bath?—He was in the meetings more than once.

When was the last time?—1952. How many times did you see him at meetings?—At two meetings in Peddie. Both in 1952.

Public meetings?—Yes.
So you don't know if he was a member in 1952?—No, Or 1955 or 1954 or 1953?—No, Only 1952?—Yes.

FRESH EVIDENCE
Mr. van Niekerk now applied for and obtained leave of the court to lead fresh evidence through the same witness.

He handed the detective the minute-book of the Peddie ANC and Makalima read out the names of committee members listed in it.

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certed effort by the accused to have already suggested that it does not matter whether a statement was made by any of the accused or by someone else in furtherance of this objective. It is not in my view essential to link a statement made by a person with one or other of the organisations.

Van Niekerk: All I want to show is that this man associated himself with the boycott.

Magistrate: Yes. Then does it matter whether he was linked with the organisations?

Mr. Berrange said that "without disrespect" he wished to differ with the magistrate's proposition, furthering the purposes of the organisation.

Magistrate: Supposing he is shown to be a member of the ANC. Any member of this organisation would be prima facie furthering the purposes of the organisation.

Berrange: That would lead to ludicrous results. We know that the Friends of the Soviet Union, All he would have to do is go and say "Let's hoist the red flag and shoot the cabinet" and the crown has its case against all the accused.

"I Cannot Imagine A Minister Being So Irresponsible," Said Magistrate

SEVERAL of the witnesses called by the crown to give evidence on the boycott of Bantu Education schools, told the court that opposition to Bantu Education was widespread, extending far beyond the ranks of the Congresses. Some said that as parents they themselves would oppose Bantu Education of their own accord even without having "agitators" to tell them to do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Slovo, detective Sogoni was asked if he recalled that Dr. Verwoerd had said that the purpose of Bantu Education was to fit the Africans to the present order which led to violence and bloodshed and I suppose the crown would say Mr. Slovo is responsible?—If I was a member of Congress I would answer you.

Mr. Berrange objected to the handing in of the minute-book as evidence. "What over so that the crown trying to do? To put in documents which are not linked with any of the accused merely because some member of the crown trying to get them from some member of the ANC," he said.

Mr. van Niekerk asked that the matter be put over so that he could prepare his argument.

Magistrate: It is probably the crown case that there is a con-

tain forms of labour."
Sogoni: I don't remember that. Slovo: Would you be happy if that were said?

Sogoni: I can't make up my opinion just at the moment.

Magistrate: You must give your opinion for what it is worth.

Sogoni: It all depends on whether the child would be satisfied. But I would not be.

Magistrate: What level is not clear from the quotation.

Slovo: The purpose is to place the African in an inferior position, Sergeant, if you had an alternative would you send your child to a Bantu Education school?

Sogoni: If there was an alternative I would take it.

Slovo: Without being prompted by agitators?

Sogoni: It is possible.

Magistrate: You have in mind a lawful alternative?

Sogoni: Yes.

Magistrate: You know that the Bantu Education Act was opposed by great numbers of people everywhere?

Adams (After a long, thoughtful pause): I might be aware of it, sir.

Berrange: What does that mean?

Adams: It's only my own opinion, sir.

Magistrate: Your opinion that great numbers are against it?

Adams (quickly): Only in my own area, sir.

Berrange: Outside your area too. You read the newspapers?

Adams: Only those I can afford to read, sir.

You have heard of the African Education Movement?—I know of no movements, sir.

This movement was supported by the Liberals, Quakers, NUSAS, Anglican Church. You must have read of it?—I am not conversant with all the facts, sir.

It was formed to establish cultural clubs?—No, sir.

You don't seem to have paid much attention?—That is my opinion, sir.

What is?—That these were not cultural clubs, sir.

Have you heard that the Liberal Party opposed Bantu Education?—No, sir.

Nor the Anglican Church?—No, sir.

The Anglican Church?—No, sir. Are you serious?—I am, sir.

"I DON'T KNOW!"
Called by the crown, Mr. Joseph Dhluala, principal of a New Brighton school, told the prosecutor that he knew nothing about any boycott.

Van Niekerk: Do you know about the schools boycott?
Dhluala: No. I knew nothing about it.

How many children were at school in June 1955?—708 pupils.

And in July?—411 pupils.

What was the cause of this?—I don't know.

Slovo: Not in the cause?—No, I don't know the cause.

Magistrate: Was that a normal drop?

Dhluala: No. But I don't know the cause.

"I have no questions," said Mr. Berrange. None of the defence counsel cross-examined this witness.

XMAS PUDDING—ARSENIC
After the Rev. Mvusi, Methodist Minister of New Brighton gave evidence, Mr. Berrange asked him:

"Do you know the Rev. Hilsley?"

"Yes. He is the head of the Methodist Church in South Africa."

"Has he made statements on Bantu Education?"

"Yes, he has."

"Did he," asked Mr. Berrange, "say that Bantu Education is a Christmas pudding served with arsenic sauce?"

The minister laughed and nodded his head vigorously. "I don't actually recall it," he said.

The Resettlement Board at Mowlands employs about 1,000 African building workers at very low rates here some of them are on the job.

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An Open Letter To The Coloured Senator

TO Senator the Rev. J. M. N. Bredt,
Sir,

According to reports you are not a politician. But having been appointed to represent Coloured people in the Senate, the views and opinions of politically enlightened Coloured people will probably be of some interest to you.

It is well known that the Coloured people have on numerous occasions publicly declared their complete and total rejection of the Separate Representation of Voters Act, under the provisions of which you hold your seat, and have for decades consistently asserted their claim to direct representation.

They feel quite capable of speaking for themselves and will never willingly acknowledge any substitute, however esteemed the individuals may be in other spheres.

POINTS OF DISCUSSION

We have taken from your first public speech to the Gardens Branch of the Nationalist Party certain points upon which we are in accord and also some upon which we vastly differ.

Point one: Your disregard for historical fact when you refer to the Coloured people as having "no other land."

You seem to be under the impression that, the Cape having been forcibly occupied by the Dutch under Van Riebeeck and the then Coloured people dispossessed of their land and livestock, the matter ended there, and that all history, before and after that event has ceased to have any meaning. The British, once upon a time in possession of India and Ghana, most probably also thought along these lines.

WHO CAME FIRST?

Portuguese navigators who landed at the Cape long before Van Riebeeck recorded that the Coloured people of those days owned comfortable and well cultivated farms and numerous livestock.

I mention these historical facts just to remind you and the world at large that the Coloured people are not and do not in any way feel themselves to be "children" of South Africa. In fact they are more indigenous to South Africa than either of the two white races, Boer and Briton.

Thus contrary to the view held by your respected self and many others, this is the Coloured people's land. If one is forcibly dispossessed of his property surely it does not entitle the dispossessor to ownership of such property?

OUR CONTRIBUTION

We are in full agreement with you that the Coloured people have in no small measure contributed to the building up of South Africa and have, I may add, on more than one occasion rallied to and made the supreme sacrifice in its defence.

Your belief that the Coloured man "means something in the economy of the land" is shared by, but obvious to, only your colleagues in the Government of South Africa. How otherwise could we account for the spate of reactionary colour-discriminating laws enacted over the past five years?

Apparently the "white man's act" as far as the Coloured people are concerned" is to relegue you to a position of permanent inferiority in this land of their birth, and that, despite all the services enumerated by you.

Naturally the Coloured people would be lacking in self-respect and manhood if they suffered this humiliating, unresisting, and unprovoked, whether, even in Nationalist circles, it could be said of them that they are a decadent people, though they certainly are parading. With the assistance of a future, in the assurance of their future.

They do not plead for absorption by the whites, or integration, or even sympathy. "Sympathy," they say, "without relief is like mustard without beef." What they want is just plain opportunity. The rest they will do for themselves.

We are certain that the Coloured people will always be found ready and willing to co-operate for the common good with any other section of our multi-racial society,

By **JIMMY LA GUMA**
Executive Member
of S.A. Coloured
People's
Organisation

provided of course, that it is as a free and equal partner in the body politic.

Judging by deeds our present Government do not visualize such a state of affairs. Thus we cannot foresee any effort of yours making an impression on it for good. The determination apparently is to "sow the seed." The tragedy is that posterity will gain nothing from the knowledge of where to place the blame when it is called upon to "reap the whirlwind."

In the cause of the oppressed people of South Africa.

Yours respectfully,
J. A. LA GUMA.

Ben Turok Supports Doctors' Stand

JOHANNESBURG.

Mr. Ben Turok, Cape M.P.C. has cabled the Doctors' Staff Association at Groote Schuur Hospital his "full support in your stand against administrative tyranny."

Mr. Turok's cable follows the refusal of the doctors who took part in the protest march against the Nursing Apartheid Bill to give their names to the Provincial authorities who demanded them.



Mr. J. A. La Guma.

Totally Opposed To Group Areas

CAPE TOWN.

The Heatherly Civic Association at its meeting on July 18 unanimously passed a resolution totally rejecting apartheid in any form. The resolution rejects any separation of the people of South Africa in general, and the people of the Cape in particular.

The Association has resolved never to consent to the Group Areas Act; to work until every man and woman in Heatherly is solidly behind the defence of the people's rights and property; to encourage the formation of residents' organisations and to encourage those which already exist to take up the anti-Group Areas struggle; to work towards co-ordinating the activities of the various residents' bodies on a district basis.

"We declare that we will never in any way consent to the system of Group Areas or any type of segregation already established or about to be established. We declare that we will never degrade ourselves by applying to anybody whatsoever, for any Group Area whatsoever."

STANDERTON WOMEN FREED

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. H. Wolpe appeared for the accused.

not produce reference books.

There was also the case of a Standerton farmer returning to the Superintendent the passes issued to what of his women employees. He didn't want them carrying passes, apparently!

EUROPEANS FLED THE TOWN
CHEERS and shouts of 'Africa' from their colleagues greeted the first batch of 39 African women after they were acquitted on charges of holding an illegal procession here last week. The case against some 815 others on the same charge was withdrawn. The case was a sequel to the anti-pass demonstration by the women the previous week. Large crowds of men also attended the proceedings.

Whilst the women prepared to come to the case frenzied 'security' measures were being organised in the town. Over 100 police reinforcements were brought into the town from the neighbouring districts.

Scores of European families left the town on the previous night and spent the following day away from Standerton. According to reports the local amusements stores were completely sold out.

The women, however, came to the court quietly and joked happily amongst themselves.

Owing to lack of accommodation, they were brought into the courtroom in groups of 50 while the rest waited outside.

CONTRADICTIONS

The Crown's case collapsed when in giving evidence, the police contradicted each other as to whether the women were arrested inside or outside the location. In the charge sheet they were charged with proceeding down Marais Street in a procession. In further evidence it turned out that Marais Street ends just at the gate of the location. The only time they went along this street was after they had been arrested and escorted by the police to the charge office.

The batch which appeared first was discharged and the Magistrate then went outside and told the rest of the women that the case against them was withdrawn and they could go home. The announcement was greeted with frenzied cries of 'Africa.'

PETITION FOR GENERAL MEETING OF MUNICIPAL WORKERS

CAPE TOWN.

A petition calling for a special general meeting, signed by 202 members of the Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association, was recently sent to their secretary Mr. G. C. Gibbs.

The petition asked for a special general meeting to discuss (a) the position of the secretary and president in relation to the constitution; (b) the re-grading scheme, as the petition alleged, members knew nothing about it, or about the union officials' attitude towards it; (c) the effect of the Industrial Conciliation Act 1946 on the constitution of the Association; and (d) any recommendations for constitutional changes.

As no reply had been received after two weeks Messrs. Marais and Southgate, on behalf of the signatories to the petition, again wrote to the secretary.

A week later, on July 11, the secretary replied stating that as not more than 30 signatories had given their numbers it was not possible to call a meeting. The signatories of the association. He added that a redrafted constitution had been sent to the Industrial Registrar for approval, and it was hoped the annual general meeting could then take place.

The petitioners point out in reply to the secretary that unless the general meeting is called by the Association are given every opportunity of discussing the affairs of the Association, and kept fully informed of all their affairs, the association will be failing in its duty to the men.

Thus far the association has failed in this regard and has bred an atmosphere of disinterest in trade union affairs.

This is a very dangerous position. For though a strong union we cannot effectively protect ourselves, and we can only strengthen our union by the full participation of every member. The responsible resists with the association to see that this democratic course be adopted.

IT HAPPENED 4 YEARS AGO

The following is taken word for word from the International, 27th July, 1917:

"AGHAST" AT THE
NATIVES' AUDACITY!"
Native Workers Refuse to
Scab on Whites

Yesterday's morning paper contained startling headlines announcing a strike of native labourers at Tarry's workshops, "about ninety boys—the total number employed—being affected."

"The natives showed a spirit of dissatisfaction some days ago, when questioned, they gloomily remarked, they wanted more money. At seven o'clock yesterday morning, the hour for starting, some of them appeared in the shops, but the bulk did not

... At about 8.30, a deputation called at the time office and announced that the natives wanted more wages, or that they would down tools. ... Apparently no arguments ... promptly told to stop being nonsensical. ... Aghast at the natives' audacity. Mr. Blanchard sought the aid of the Native Affairs Department. ... The Government's representative ... ordered them back to work."

So run snatches of the report. The "agitators" pulled out "the few natives at work, and while the Native Affairs officer was on his way down they had struck to a man. One native spokesman told a European employee that they "wanted white man's pay if they did white man's work." That is, they claim the 7/6d. per day that a white unskilled labourer receives. The native remaining "impervious either to

persuasion or threats ... they were paid off en bloc and told to get out. This they did, and by two o'clock arrangements were being made for fresh labourers.

The report, of course, ends up with the suggestion that the police should apprehend the natives "for refusing to perform their lawful tasks."

It is too soon yet to report what action the Federation (predecessor of the Trades and Labour Council—Ed.) will take in the matter. No doubt the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, true to its rule of including labourers in its membership, will take some action, especially in view of the fact that the action of the natives amounts to a blunt refusal to scab on the white workers. It is rather humiliating to learn that the white mechanics looked on unconcernedly

while the native workers fought single-handed for the white strike, but it is not too late for their Unions to see it that these men are not going to be victimised by the police, even if there is not sufficient fighting spirit to do it. The responsibility rests with the association to see that this democratic course be adopted.

It is to be hoped that the white workers at least will see through this 'audacity' business, and take the part of their fellow-workers in their initial attempts at solidarity. It is too late in the day now to call in the police against strikers. It is also too late in the day for the workers to make colour exceptions to the principle that alone can save them, the principle that an injury to one is an injury to all.

SOVIET-YUGOSLAV TIES STRENGTHENED

DEFENCE MINISTERS MEET

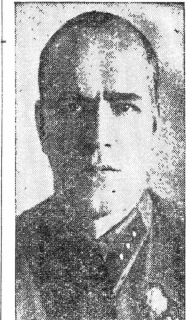
"The peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are vigorously striving to extend and strengthen the friendship and co-operation between the USSR and Yugoslavia. Everything necessary also exists for the development of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the People's Democracies."

This was the comment made in an editorial in the Soviet newspaper Pravda on steps recently taken to bring the two countries closer together.

These steps include:
MOLOTOV'S DISMISSAL
1. The dismissal of Molotov from the leading organs of the Soviet Communist Party. In the statement issued by the Central Committee of the party giving the reasons for the dismissals of Molotov, Kaganovich and Malenkov, Molotov in particular was singled out for criticism.
The statement attacked Molotov for, amongst other things, having opposed the strengthening of Soviet relations with Yugoslavia.

ZHUKOV'S GUEST
2. The invitation by Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Zhukov, to the Yugoslav Minister of Defence, General Gosnjak, to come to the Soviet Union as his guest. General Gosnjak and the Yugoslav officers accompanying him had several talks with the Soviet civil and military leaders.
On the 16th anniversary of the

Nazi attack on the Soviet Union, the Yugoslav Defence Minister paid a special visit to Stalingrad, where he laid a wreath at the memorial to the defenders of the city against the Nazis.



Marshal Zhukov.

In an interview given to representatives of the press and radio, he said after the memorial tribute:
"Today is the 16th anniversary of Germany's attack against the Soviet Union. On this day, 16 years ago, the peoples of our country also started their struggle against the German and Italian invaders."

"Starting from this day, the Yugoslavs fought jointly with the peoples of the Soviet Union."
"The victory of Stalingrad had a decisive significance not only for the Soviet people, but also for the fate of all mankind. The triumph of postwar construction in Stalingrad can be compared with this victory."

General Gosnjak paid a further warm tribute to the Soviet people when he wrote in the visitor's book at the Stalingrad historical museum the following words:

"Even so many years after the Battle of Stalingrad the exhibits of this museum stir one's blood. They testify to the Soviet people's great love for their Soviet homeland and for freedom, testify to the great patriotism which is inherent in the great Soviet people."
"These exhibits are also a serious reminder to those who wish to launch aggression against the Land of Socialism."

3. The holding of high-level talks between Soviet and Yugoslav leaders in Moscow. The Yugoslav Vice-President Kardelj and Mr. Rankovic, the two most prominent Yugoslav leaders after President Tito, have been discussing USSR-Yugoslav relations with Mr. Khrushchov and other leading Soviet figures.

The talks were described by both sides as "frank and friendly."
They are to be followed by negotiations for further Soviet economic aid to Yugoslavia.

PRAVDA SAYS . . .

It is a little more than two years since Khrushchov took the initiative

in healing the Soviet-Yugoslav breach by his sudden trip to Yugoslavia which was followed by a joint declaration of friendship between the leaders of the two countries.

Reviewing the progress that has been made since that time in strengthening economic and cultural ties between the two countries, the Pravda editorial quoted above says:

"A whole series of agreements have been concluded in the past two years, particularly on scientific and technical co-operation, co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, an agreement on reciprocal goods deliveries for 1958-1960, etc."

The editorial adds that the disruption of good relations between the two countries played into the hands of the imperialists and that international reaction would continue to attempt to sow discord between the socialist countries.

The paper went on to say that although the foundation had been laid for normalising relations and establishing co-operation between the Communist Parties of the two countries "one cannot of course ignore the difficulties, relating chiefly to ideology."

What is needed to overcome these difficulties, the paper concludes, is not the playing up of existing differences, but "the strengthening of co-operation in the numerous fields where there is complete unity between our two countries."

And The Tree Of Indian-Soviet Friendship Already Bears Fruit — says Krishna Menon

SPEAKING over Moscow Radio recently on the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the joint statement by N. A. Bulganin and Premier Nehru, the Indian Ambassador, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, said that the Bhillai Steel Plant now being built in India with Soviet help was a monument to Indian-Soviet co-operation in the economic sphere.

Commenting on economic co-operation between the Soviet Union and India, the Ambassador recalled with pleasure the decision of the Soviet government to earmark \$100 million roubles as technical assistance towards the completion of the Bhillai Steel Plant.

"Thus," he said, "the policy of peaceful co-existence has begun to yield results in all branches of life."
"The tree of Indian-Soviet friendship," said the Ambassador, "has already begun to bear fruit."

SUSPICION

Mr. Menon went on to say that the first task was to clear the ground and to remove the weeds of suspicion and misunderstanding which had grown. In this respect the historic visit of Mr. Nehru to the Soviet Union and the equally historic visit of Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchov to India had played a great part.

Objective historical research, too, has done much to remove misunderstandings," Mr. Menon added.
"Formerly," he said, "Soviet writers had an inadequate and indeed in some respects a distorted

TORTURE IN KENYA CONCENTRATION CAMPS

LONDON.

THE African prisoners in the concentration camps for 'Mau Mau' suspects in Kenya continue to be subjected to torture at the hands of their guards. This was revealed in a court case in Kenya recently in which an African "rehabilitation assistant," as the camp officials are called, and four African prisoners were charged with the murder of an African prisoner.

The "rehabilitation assistant" had given orders that the deceased prisoner be hanged from a beam by his wrists and beaten.

The Judge found that it had not been proved that the accused were responsible for the injury that led to the death of the prisoner. The camp official was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour and his assistants in the assault to three months each.

During the course of the trial the fact emerged that there had been no less than 27 convictions for assault on prisoners in that particular camp.

Speaking of conditions in the camp, the counsel for two of the accused said: "It is a deplorable state of affairs which can be the responsibility only of those in charge."

And the Judge in his summing up of the case made it plain that he shared that view by saying that the assault "was ordered and carried out with the tacit approval" of the African warden's superior officer.

There are still tens of thousands of Africans languishing in the concentration camps of Kenya. They are detained without trial and for an indefinite period. Their "rehabilitation" consists of being interrogated and subjected to physical violence, and doing forced labour under conditions of terrible indignity, for the Kenyan Government.

Call For Repeal Of Anti-Communist Act

LONDON.

A demand to abrogate the anti-Communist Act has been raised in the National Assembly of Thailand which began its sitting in Bangkok recently.

Speaking to a Bill providing for the repeal of the Act, a leading member of the Free Democratic Party said that the anti-Communist Act was being used to prevent Thailand from becoming neutral as the people wished. He called the Act unconstitutional and not in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Its abrogation would help to bring about peace, he added.

The Bill was sponsored by 19 M.P.s, who jointly signed a motion tabled in its support.

Indian Scientists To Visit U.S.S.R.

NEW DELHI.

A group of Indian scientists led by Dr. K. S. Krishnan, Director of the National Physical Laboratory, will visit the Soviet Union shortly at an invitation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the Press Trust of India reported recently.

A Soviet Parliamentary delegation is expected to visit India this winter, the agency said.

Removal Of Nazi Judges Demanded

BERLIN.

Immediate removal of Hitler's judges from the West German judiciary was demanded by the Secretariat of the International Union of Democratic Lawyers in a letter to the signatory powers of the Potsdam agreement.

The letter is signed by well-known British lawyer D. N. Pritt, O.C., President of the Union; and French lawyer J. Nordmann, General Secretariat of the Union.

The Secretariat, which held its session here on June 15 to 18, was informed that over 100 judges and state prosecutors of the Nazi regime were still holding office today in West Germany. "These officials were directly or indirectly responsible for many death sentences passed on Hitler's victims."

TREASON PICTURE IN LONDON PAPER

LONDON.

The front page of the June 30 issue of the London newspaper, the Observer, carried a large photograph of all the accused in the South African Treason Trial, under the heading "Mass Trial in the Commonwealth."

The caption to the picture said that the trial had been going on for over six months and added:

"The long-drawn-out hearings are already tiring on the resources of the accused, and the Treason Trial Fund in London has made a renewed appeal for funds to support them."

"When I Get To Heaven"

NEW YORK.

Sin-ridden New York recently underwent a "cleansing" at the hands of America's biggest and best "evangelist," Billy Graham. With a staff of 4,000 counsellors, a chorus of 1,500, and 2,000 ushers he managed to get an audience of 7,500 nightly. For the 45 days during which his show was running, he spent an estimated 1,300,000 dollars. His take is not known.

Asked by a reporter why he had been chosen by God to do His work, Billy replied modestly: "When I get to Heaven, that's the first question I'm going to ask Him."

Salazar's Prisoners Murdered

LONDON.

TWO Portuguese democrats have died recently under the tortures of the Salazar regime, police say, reports which reached London from Portugal recently.

The first was Joaquim Lemos de Oliveira, who was mistreated and tortured to death in the political prison at Oporto.

The other was 69-year-old Manoel da Silva Junior, a building worker, arrested at Viano do Castelo, who suffered several days and nights of torture before he died.

Many others are held in a new wave of arrests by the Portuguese Government.

Widespread protests against the police murders and the new suppression campaign have been sent to newspapers, local authorities and churches.

The 52 young Democrats whose trial has been dragging on for months at Oporto held a minute's silence in mourning during a court session.

Dictator Salazar's aim is to intimidate all opponents who might think of standing at next November's elections.



Some of the Bapedi who attended the tribal assembly.

TRIBE DEMANDS RETURN OF DEPORTED LEADERS

Great Assembly in Sekhukhuniland

SEKHUKHUNILAND.

THE running battle between the Bapedi of Sekhukhuniland and the Native Affairs Department over the Government's attempt to force the Bantu Authorities Act on this tribe, and the deportation some months back of two members of the Royal family who spoke out against Bantu Authorities, had a sequel at a gigantic tribal demonstration last Saturday morning.

Over 20,000 men and women assembled near the office of the Native Commissioner to hand over to him and other Government officials a mass petition asking that the two men who were deported to Zululand be returned to their tribe and to their homes. The two deportees are Arthur Phetedi Thulare and Godfrey Mogaramedi Sekhukhune.

In all, the petition must number over 60,000 signatures. 29,000 have already been collected in the Reserve and were handed over; an equal number is still coming in from the more remote parts of Sekhukhuniland; and 8,000 members of the tribe in Johannesburg and nearby are adding their signatures.

The petition is brief and to the point: the tribe wants Phetedi Thulare and Godfrey Sekhukhune brought back from exile.

NO TRIAL

The tribal assembly was addressed by Acting Chief Sekhukhune, the Chief's sister, the Chief's wife, the tribal secretary and others. Again the speeches were brief, but insistent. The two men banished by the Native Affairs Department had committed no crime, had no charge laid against them, been brought before no court. They had merely been invited to the office of the Native Commissioner and then whipped away from the tribe without any opportunity to face and answer charges.

These two men were singled out by Verwoerd's Department as examples to the tribe of the fate of those who were outspokenly against

the imposition of Bantu Authorities, but their deportation has done nothing to break the tribe's resistance to the Act.

In fact, the banishments merely brought to a climax the refusal of the people and chiefs and sub-chiefs of Sekhukhuniland to be hoodwinked into accepting these new Authorities.

People flocked in their thousands from their homes in the Lydenburg, Middelburg and many other districts to attend last week's assembly.

The women in brightly-coloured costume, with elaborate hair-dos and scarves of many hues draped across their bodies, adorned with bangles

and beads, stole the show. They came with their babies on their backs, small children at their sides, and they joined the men as the huge gathering stood in the winter sunshine to hear the speakers and tribal heads who later handed the petition over to the Native Commissioner.

Armed police had been drafted into Sekhukhuniland for this meeting and they drove into the area in vans and trucks to take up position in the centre of the open-air gathering. The Special Branch with binoculars the demonstration too, and its detectives were equipped with watches with which they scanned the crowd.



The wife of the late Thulare, chief of the Bapedi, whose young son is heir to the chieftainship and for whom a Regent is today acting.

BANNED!

JOHANNESBURG.

David Bopape, former secretary of the Transvaal ANC and now a Johannesburg businessman, has been banned again from attending gatherings and confined to the area of Brakpan for a period of five years.

The terms of Swart's new ban permit Mr. Bopape to go to Johannesburg for business purposes subject to strict limitations on his movements and mode of travel. The notice also lists 37 organisations in whose affairs Mr. Bopape is forbidden to participate.

Latest in the long list of textile union leaders to be banned by Swart is Dr. Rommie Press, general secretary of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union. Two notices handed to him by detectives last week, ban him

(a) Under the Suppression of Communism Act, from gatherings, (b) Under the Riotous Assemblies Act, from leaving the Johannesburg Magisterial area.

Both bans last for five years.

Miss Nancy Dick, Mr. Michael Muller, Mr. Arnold Selby and Mr. Alec Calmeyer are some of the union officials who have been banned previously.

CAPE TOWN SPORT

"Persies" Go Down 9-3

PERSEVERANCE, the first round log-leaders, suffered their second defeat of the season when they lost the match against California by 9 points to 3.

The spectators were continually on tenterhooks while Perseverance put up a futile struggle to save face. Their failure was perhaps due to the fact that their forwards lacked the spirit of co-operation which was evident among their opponents.

At first, play was confined mainly to Persies' 25 where Kennedy, Calles' flanker, gathered up the ball and kicked diagonally ahead to wards Marais who dribbled the ball as far as the goal-line before diving over to score.

(California 3, Perseverance 0.) Seven minutes later, Mackay of Calles put over a penalty after E. Petersen of Persies had been penalised for late tackling.

Half-time score: California 6, Perseverance 0. Not long after the interval, R. Mitchell, a Persies full-back, gave his team some encouragement by going a penalty. (Calles 6, Persies 3.) California was by this time confident of victory when, with only seven minutes to go, the ball moved from the Calles scrum-half to the fly-half who was tackled in possession. Fortunately, Fortune, the centre, got on hand to collect the ball and pass to Basier, who in return passed to Johnson at right wing. The latter scored in the corner Mackay failed to convert.

Final score California 9, Perseverance 3.

Other Results were:

1st Teams

Thistles 32, Primroses 3, Progress 20, Wdsteck Rangers 0, Excelsiors 14, S.A.P. 6.

2nd Teams

Excelsiors 3, Perseverance 0, S.A.P. 23, Woodstock Rangers 0

3rd Teams

Wanderers 11, Progress 3, Wandering 11, Excelsiors 3.

Fixtures for July 27

1st Teams

Wanderers vs. California, Temperance vs. Thistles, Retreat vs. Woodstock Rangers, Perseverance vs. Caledon.

2nd Teams

Wanderers vs. Wdsteck Rangers, Thistles vs. Progress, California vs. Excelsior, Retreat vs. Temperance, Perseverance vs. Caledon.

3rd Teams

Perseverance vs. Caledon.

Ricans Win At Langa

The African Rugby team beat the Coloured XV at Langa on Saturday July 20 by a try and a penalty goal, (6 points) to a penalty goal (3 points).

Racing At Milnerton

The following are Damon's selections for Saturday: Cambridge Handicap: RODFEL, Danger, Barrister, Rugby Handicap: JUST OFF, Danger, Electricity, Moderate Handicap: FISHER'S SELECTED, Danger, Caterwall, Progress Six: DOUBLE BENEX, Danger, Armour Chain, 3 and 4-Year-Old Stakes: GAY DALE, Danger, Gearay, Juvenile Plate: DE KLERK'S SELECTED, Danger, Calcutta Star, Maiden Plate: BARRIER, Danger, Abdicat.

RACING AT ASCOT

SATURDAY, 27th JULY
FIRST RACE STARTS 1.30 P.M.

REDUCED ADMISSION CHARGES

(May-August)
Public Stand 3/6 (including tax)
Course Enclosure 2/- (including tax)

Bus service to Ascot Race Course leaves from Dock Road at the corner of Addeley Street and from Lower Buttenant Street near the Castle entrance.

Oceana House,
20 Lower Burg Street,
Cape Town.
Telephones: 2-6813
3-5339

R. C. LOUW,
Secretary.

SITUATION VACANT

Trade Union Official

The National Union of Distributive Workers is seeking the services of a person, preferably aged 25-30, to be trained as Assistant National Secretary, with headquarters in Cape Town. Single person preferred, as extensive travelling is involved. Good standard of education required, and proficiency in both English and Afrikaans. Interest in people, and an ability to mix, is an important consideration. Trade Union sympathies essential. Starting salary dependent upon qualifications and experience. Applications should contain details of age, sex, marital status, experience, educational qualifications and present salary, and should be accompanied by copies of recent testimonials. Closing date 31st July, 1957.

Replies

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